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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

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25X1

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COUNTRY Czechoslovakia

DATE DISTR. 12 November 1952

SUBJECT 1. Foreign Broadcast Jamming
2. Plan for a Loudspeaker System
25X1

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. The jamming of foreign broadcasts is directed by the Radio Control Service (Kontrolni radiova sluzba). This service has five adaptation apparatus (adaptory), giving the frequency curve of both the transmitter and the jammer, for the purpose of jamming Radio Free Europe broadcasts. As soon as the transmitter deviates from the jamming curve the personnel serving the adaptation apparatus telephone the jamming station the extent and direction of the deviation.
2. The jamming stations are transmitters with four generators of low frequency with a swinging oscillation (based on the doutnavkovy (sic) principle). According to the Research Institute of the Czechoslovak Broadcasting Corporation (Vyzkumny ustav ceskoslovenskeho rozhlasu) there are about 150 jamming stations in Bohemia, Prague being most densely covered. Their number is to be increased to 200. the locations of only three of the main jamming stations: Liblice (051/ M 18), Podedbrady (051/ M 29), and a jamming station near the Insurrection Monument in Prague-Zizkov, which is guarded by a military sentry.
3. The Research Institute of the Czechoslovak Broadcasting Corporation is constructing a high frequency jammer which is intended to make it completely impossible to hear Radio Free Europe broadcasts, even if the broadcasts deviate from the jamming curve.
4. At present it is very difficult to listen in to Radio Free Europe or to other foreign broadcasts. In the morning, when jamming is not so intense, it is possible to hear foreign broadcasts if the radio set has more than two tubes. Jamming is most intense in the central parts of Prague.

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5. At a meeting of the technicians of the Research Institute of the Czechoslovak Broadcasting Corporation the general manager of the Corporation, Kazimer Stahl, said that "the enemy will, most probably, take similar measures for making listening in to Czechoslovak broadcasting impossible. In order to secure close connections between the government and the people local loudspeaker systems (dratovy rozhlas) will have to be established." Under this system a central station would connect with branch stations, where the strength of the modulation would be stepped up so as to supply buildings to a distance of about 15 kilometers. A loudspeaker would have to be installed in every flat. According to preliminary calculations about two million loudspeakers would be needed. The objection was raised at the meeting that the procurement of the most simple material would cause difficulties. For instance, no national enterprise would be able to supply the wall hooks for hanging the loudspeakers.

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